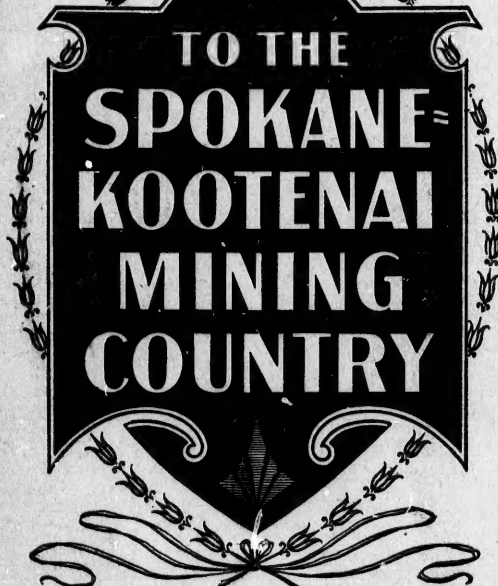
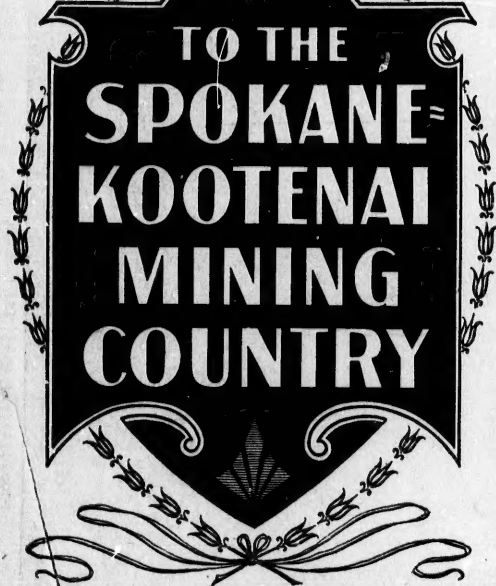
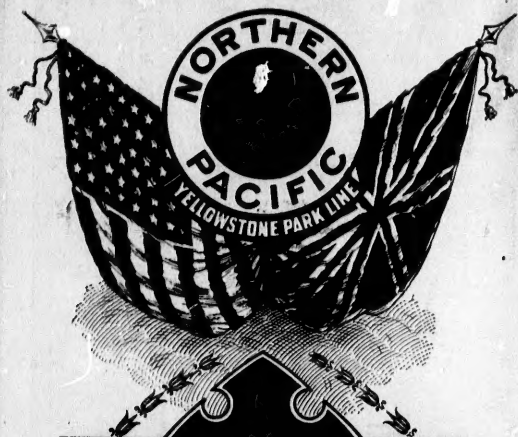


1896 (Can) Bent Columbia

123-126



Northport, Rossland,
Boundary Creek, Nelson,
Kaslo, Slocan, Nakusp,
Reservation, Okanogan.

Northport, Rossland,
Boundary Creek, Nelson,
Kaslo, Slocan, Nakusp,
Reservation, Okanogan.

THE KOOTENAI CO

EVER and anon the country is aroused of some new mining camp. Yesterday it was in Arizona, to-day it is in Colorado, tomorrow it is in Montana or Idaho. Year in and year out like the busy bee, doth employ each shining periodical discoveries are the results of his patience of the stolid burro that in so West is his faithful "pard," he climbs and cold, rain and shine, through thorn rocks and fallen timber, across mountains search for the precious metals, a search long as life itself lasts.

It is safe to say that there is not smaller ranges of mountains, from far do to far up in British Columbia, but that has prospector's pick or blast. And it seen



TWO PROSPECTORS.

that with all the careful prospecting, noted discoveries of Western mining can results of accident.

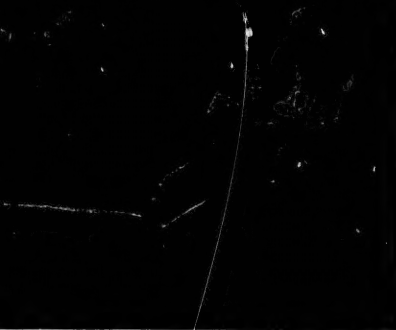
What may eventually prove important many times, so appear at the time. Surface deceptive. A hole in the ground ten, two or deep, seldom indicates what may be found to five hundred feet farther in or down. with the knowledge that poor surface often been followed by veins surprising silver, or both, gives the prospector and perseverance so necessary to toil on, month after month, to find at the end failure, sometimes the richest of mines.

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KOOTENAI COUNTRY.

And anon the country is aroused by the discovery of a new mining camp. Yesterday it was in Idaho, to-day it is in Colorado, to-morrow it will be in Idaho. Year in and year out the prospector, the bee, doth employ each shining hour, and these discoveries are the results of his ubiquity. With the stolid burro that in some portions of the faithful "pard," he climbs and trudges in heat and shine, through thorns and cactus, o'er green timber, across mountains and cañons, in his precious metals, a search that shall last as long as itself lasts.

To say that there is not one of the myriad of mountains, from far down in old Mexico to British Columbia, but that has resounded to the pick or blast. And it seems strange indeed



TWO PROSPECTORS.

all the careful prospecting, many of the most theories of Western mining camps have been the accident.

They eventually prove important discoveries do not, so appear at the time. Surface indications are a hole in the ground ten, twenty, fifty feet long and deep indicates what may be found three hundred feet farther in or down. This uncertainty, knowledge that poor surface developments have followed by veins surprisingly rich in gold or silver, gives the prospector and miner the faith and the so necessary to toil on, day after day and month, to find at the end—sometimes utter sometimes the richest of mines. From the time of

the first discovery of a ledge in any given locality to the time when such region, through sufficient development, takes its place as a regular "camp," many years may elapse. The richness of the "find," the process of development, the proximity to lines of transportation, either rail or water, are the more important factors in its growth. The history of mining in the West shows conclusively that if the ore from the new discovery assays well, capital can be readily obtained to develop the prospect sufficiently to determine its probable value. If it is found to be phenomenal, miners will pour in by hundreds and thousands. If further exploration establishes the fact that a new and rich mining region is indeed discovered, railroads will rapidly be built to carry its output to the smelters, concentrators, and mills, no matter what rivers must be bridged or what mountains be climbed and tunneled.

THE PROSPECTOR. Capitalists are constantly on the lookout for new mines. In many cases they have their own prospectors searching for them. Every new prospect is looked into, nothing is passed over as unworthy of investigation. Prospecting is not now the haphazard game that it once was. The careful and intelligent prospector can now to some extent, determine on the spot, by simple tests, the probable character of his find. As prospectors are apt to go in twos and threes, the inexperienced man may thus be able to form an alliance of untold value to himself.

As the knowledge of the formation of ore bodies increases, old theories and ideas are exploded. The result is that when rich discoveries are made under new or peculiar conditions, mining men and capitalists are not so skeptical regarding them as formerly. This gives the prospector a much better chance to dispose of his prospect to his pecuniary advantage.

The prospector is usually a person of limited means. His ability to develop his claim is correspondingly limited. Capital must be called to his assistance. This is obtained in various ways. He may have friends who for an interest in the claim will furnish the necessary funds. He may satisfactorily sell the entire claim and step down and out. A common method is to *bond the mine*. This, in brief, is to sell for a given sum an option on the mine, which runs for a specified time, a small percentage in cash being paid down. The party or syndicate taking the bond usually has the privilege of developing the property in order to determine how valuable it may be. If expectations are realized, the sale is completed and the discoverer reaps his reward.

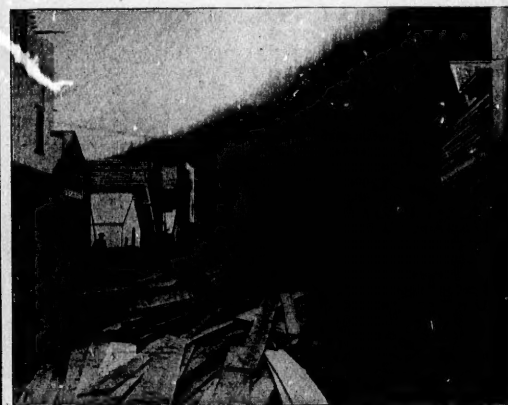
WHERE THE MINES ARE. Within a few years the country north of Spokane, Washington, along the British Columbian boundary line, has acquired great notoriety from a mining standpoint. For a great many years it has been known to be an ore-producing region. Various circumstances have hindered its rapid development, and it has only within from two to six years taken the position that its rich ore deposits entitled it to take.

This region includes a wide stretch of country on both sides of the International Boundary line. The greater activity, or at least the more important results, seem to have

been attained on the British Columbian side. We purpose to deal here, with only a portion of those workings comprised within what is known as the Kootenai District. Geographically they are included approximately between the 117th and 118th meridians of longitude and the 49th and 50th parallels of latitude. Technically they are almost wholly within the West Kootenai division of the Kootenai District.

The country is one of high, precipitous mountains drained by the Kootenai and Columbia rivers and their tributaries. These ranges consist of the Selkirks, between the two rivers above named, and the Columbia range, west of the river of like name.

The Kootenai river expands into a large lake—Kootenai—east of the Selkirks, and, strange to say, the Columbia river does likewise on the west side, thus forming the Arrow lakes. These lakes are respectively about 1,800 and 1,400



PACKING STOVES INTO MINING CAMPS.

feet above sea level, and the mountains on either side of them rise 8,000 to 9,000 feet above the sea, with snow line at 6,000 to 7,000 feet. The mountains are for the most part densely timbered, thus furnishing on the spot the necessary fuel for all requirements. This timber is of the coniferous sort—hemlock, larch, cedar of a large and fine kind, white pine and some Douglas fir or spruce. It is suitable for all the ordinary necessities of mining. The entire region is well watered and well drained, and water power for various purposes is easily obtained on nearly all the streams, large and small.

While there are many small "breathing spots" as it were, and some small valleys, yet agricultural bottoms or lands are very scarce.

The climate is mild and bracing, with an average yearly rainfall of from eighteen to twenty inches. Snow lies from one to six feet and winter extends from December to March. The thermometer sometimes falls below zero in

winter and in summer reaches as high as eighty to ninety degrees above zero. Nights are cool. The cold of winter is not severe nor the heat of summer debilitating. The Kootenai lake does not freeze over. Aside from its value as a mining region, the low altitudes, the fine drainage and water, the great coniferous forests and the grand scenery, should make the locality sought after from considerations of health and scenic attraction.

HOW TO GET THERE. The country is well supplied with transportation, telegraph and telephone lines. From Spokane the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway penetrates it at Northport, Rossland and Nelson. From Northport a line of steamers, operated by the Columbia &



STEAMER NAKUSP, ON COLUMBIA RIVER.

Kootenai Steam Navigation Co., Limited, navigates the Columbia river to Trail, Nakusp and Arrowhead on the north. The International Navigation & Trading Co., Limited, has excellent steamers ploughing the waters of beautiful Kootenai lake between Nelson and Kaslo and intermediate points. A narrow-gauge railroad, the Columbia & Western, connects Trail, on the Columbia river, with Rossland, the great mining camp, twelve miles (by rail) back in the mountains. Another, the Kaslo & Slocan Railway, connects Kaslo, on Kootenai lake, with Sandon and Cody, new mining towns up in the Selkirk range. This road also connects with the Slocan extension of the C. P. Ry. at Sandon for Three Forks, New Denver, Nakusp, Arrowhead, Trail and Northport. The Columbia & Kootenai Railway extends from Nelson to Robson, where it connects with the Columbia river steamers. The various places named are provided with telephone and telegraph lines. It will thus be seen that the tourist or mining man may, from Spokane via Northport, make the entire circuit of the West Kootenai District, going up via the Columbia river and back via Kootenai lake or vice versa. On this trip Nelson, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, the Blue Bell mine at Hendryx, Kaslo, Sandon, Three Forks, New Denver, Silverton, Nakusp, Robson, Trail and Rossland all may be visited. The tourist will find here a new wonderland whose grand mountains, large and beautiful lakes, fine forests, great glaciers and splendid fishing are all his. The ride from Nelson over Kootenai lake, then across the mountains from Kaslo to Nakusp, down the Columbia to Trail, and from Trail to Rossland and then to Northport is one of the finest on this continent.

LAW

AND ORDER. Church and school facilities are found at all towns. In the matter of law and order the communities on the United States side of the line show to a disadvantage almost beyond belief. In most British Columbian towns law and order are enforced religiously, and the result is there is little need of its enforcement. The knowledge that crimes and misdemeanors will be severely punished deters the individual from committing them. The American who is accustomed to mining towns on his side of the line, with their disorders of various sorts, wouldn't know Rossland, Sandon, Nelson, etc., as mining centers. The majority of the people in this region are possibly American and certainly the capital invested at the present time is almost entirely so. The laws are Canadian and are enforced by Canadians. Everybody however Americans and Canadians, takes great pride in the orderly conditions found, and the Americans are particularly fond of pointing out the moral improvement of communities north of the line as compared with similar places south of it.

THE OLD, OLD STORY. The history of this region really dates back to the time early in the present century, when the Indians made their bullets from lead melted down from rock where the Blue Bell mine is now located, on the eastern shore of Kootenai lake. The first attempts at mining, of any consequence, were in 1864-65. The Silver King mine, on Toad mountain near Nelson, was discovered in 1886, and the Kaslo-Slocan country was opened in 1890-91. The Ainsworth camp, first known as the Hot Springs camp, was known early in the '80's, and the real history of the lake region proper dates from that time.



FIRST (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, IN ROSSLAND, B. C.

The Trail region, comprising the now well-known Rossland, first attracted attention in 1890, but its real activity began with the latter part of 1894. The country has been developed by capital from the American side of the line, large investments having been made by Spokane, Wash., and Butte, Mont., capitalists.

THE ORE DEPOSITS.

In March, 1893, Dr. G. M. Dawson, F. R. S., of the Geological Survey of Canada, in a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute, said: "As far as they have been examined or opened up, the metalliferous deposits of the Kootenai district give every evidence of exceptional value. They consist chiefly of argentiferous galena, holding silver to the value of from forty or fifty dollars to several hundred dollars to the ton." As a general statement this appears to hold good to the present time. At that time the Rossland field was practically unknown, and the deposits found there do not conform to the general rule. The Ainsworth and Slocan ores

are mostly galena—silver and lead—or wet there are also dry—silver and iron—ores needed to smelt the galena ores. There are twenty-odd mines in the Ainsworth camp, three to thirty men each. The Skyline and two most prominent, and both are dry ore mines. The line is 3,000 feet above the Kootenai lake and



KOOTENAI MINE, ROSSLAND, B. C.

above sea level. In the Slocan region there are mines being worked, employing 350 to 400 men. The Slocan Star, Noble Five and Wonderful are the most noted mines in this field. The former was worked in 1891 and has declared dividends aggregating to date.

The deposits around Nelson are copper-silver, yielding 130 to 150 ounces silver and 12 to 15 per cent copper per ton. Copper-gold ores and also free deposits have been discovered and are attracting attention. The Silver King mine and associated ones covers fifty-six acres and is the star mine of the district. In 1893 it was sold to its present owners for \$1,000,000. It is four and one-half miles from above Nelson, and the ores are brought down in buckets on a wire tramway.

Trail division of West Kootenai derives its name from Trail creek. The town of Trail is located at the creek on the west bank of the Columbia. The Trail terminus of the Columbia & Western is the station in Rossland is about twelve miles from Trail. The line is less than four and one-half miles. To overcome in this distance is between 2,200

—silver and lead—or wet ores. Luckily dry—silver and iron—ores, which are the galena ores. There are now some in the Ainsworth camp, working from each. The Skyline and No. 1 are the wet, and both are dry ore mines. The Skyline is above the Kootenai lake and 5,600 feet



KOOTENAI MINE, ROSSLAND, B. C.

In the Slocan region there are at least forty mines, employing 350 to 400 men or more. The Noble Five and Wonderful Group are the best in this field. The former was discovered and declared dividends aggregating \$300,000

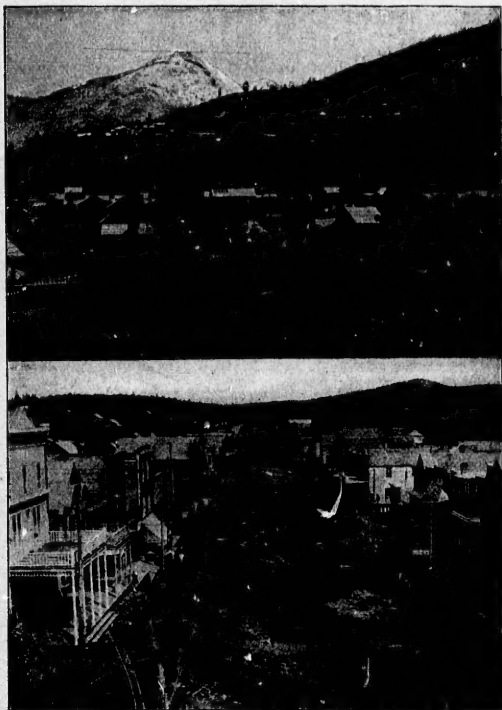
around Nelson are copper-silver ores, carrying silver and 12 to 15 per cent. copper. The silver-gold ores and also free milling gold have been discovered and are attracting much attention. The Silver King mine and associated properties are the best and is the star mine of the locality. It is sold to its present owners for more than \$1,000,000 and four and one-half miles from and 5,000 feet above the ores are brought down the mountain by a wire tramway.

The town of West Kootenai derives its name from the town of Trail which is located at the mouth of the Columbia river. From the west bank of the Columbia & Western Railroad to Rossland is about twelve miles. In an air line distance is between 2,200 and 2,300 feet.

Within a year's time the now noted Rossland, from a village of 200 or 300 population increased to a town of 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants.

In the winter of 1890-91 work was begun on the Le Roi and War Eagle mines. It was carried on for some time under great obstacles. Nevertheless up to the present, besides paying all costs of working, the Le Roi has declared dividends amounting to \$250,000, and the War Eagle \$187,000 in dividends.

The deposits of Rossland are popularly known as gold bearing, containing gold, copper and silver. Technically



ROSSLAND, B. C., AND SPOKANE MOUNTAIN.
COLUMBIA AVENUE, ROSSLAND, B. C.

there are several different classes of ores, even in the same mine. Pyrrhotite seems to form an important part of most of them.

From January 1 to October 1, 1895, there were shipped more than 17,000 tons of ore, worth \$735,000.

The average value per ton was.....	\$43.16
" " in gold	37.35
" " in copper about	4.00
" " in silver	2.00

Some of these ores are very refractory in treatment. On the other hand the iron—twenty-five per cent.—found in much of it makes it valuable as a fluxing agent in connection with the so-called "dry" ores.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

It is probably but simple truth to say that no one can yet tell what the future of this remarkable camp will be. The mountains all around seem to contain ore. The region has been but little studied by the professional geologist and mining geological expert. Indeed the mine workings are not sufficiently extended to enable the geologist or miner to formulate a definite or thoroughly intelligent statement as to the ore deposits or to prognosticate the future. At the present time scarcely a week passes that new strikes and discoveries are not made that seem to promise as well or better than those which have preceded. These are not confined to one or two, and those already successful mines. The Le Roi and War Eagle have been mentioned. The Josie, Centre Star, Jumbo, Nickel Plate, Iron Mask, Crown Point, O. K., and Monte Cristo are a few of many others that promise as



SMELTER, TRAIL, B. C.

well as the two first named. These mines are scattered over the mountains (are not in one bunch), and represent the workings and prospects as shown by tunnels and shafts from 75 to 500 feet long.

The ore occurs in short chutes of unusual width and frequency.

Mr. W. A. Carlyle, the provincial mineralogist, in a detailed report dealing with the Rossland mines, just published, and made after a thorough examination, says:

"The consensus of opinion of many mining men who have studied the conditions and surface showings * * * is to the effect that few camps have ever shown so many favorable indications that warrant the belief that on further extensive, systematic exploration other chutes of gold will be uncovered."

ORE TREATMENT. The treatment—the processes by which the gold, copper and silver are brought together in the form of *matte*, and the grosser, worthless parts of the ore gotten rid of—of the Kootenai ores is almost entirely done in the district itself.

At Pilot Bay there is a combined concentrator and smelter, and at Nelson another smelter.

At Trail there has recently been constructed a large smelter having a capacity of 450 tons daily, and with plenty of room in which to grow.

Several mines have concentrators to run their own ores, and it seems probable that smelters will ere long be constructed by other mines for their own uses.

From January 1 to August 1, 1896, there were shipped from the mines of West Kootenai 59,249 tons of ore. There were 43,895 tons treated by Kootenai smelters and 15,354 tons by United States smelters.

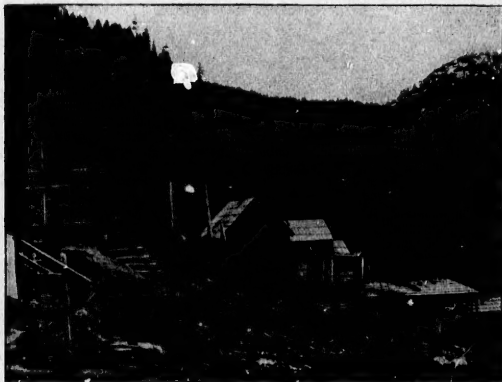
The customs returns at Nelson for this period were:

Gold,	30,673 ounces	\$ 552,135
Silver,	1,459,629 "	 909,215
Lead,	6,006 tons	 220,849
Copper,	1,163 "	 129,250

\$1,871,449

The ores exported to United States smelters go to Everett and Tacoma, Wash.; Helena, Butte and Great Falls, Mont.; Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha, Neb. The cost of freight and treatment is now from \$10 to \$14 per ton.

Life in general in this region presents about the same aspects as it does in other western towns of corresponding size. Living expenses are not particularly high, indeed are very reasonable. Supplies both for the mines and for general living are drawn in part from Canada, and also from the United States. The United States and Canadian tariffs of course affect this matter. Physicians can be found in all the Kootenai towns. The character of residences and other buildings is all that can be asked, usually. Most of them are of wood, but the question of fire protection has not been neglected. Sanitary matters are also carefully looked after. Rossland, Trail, Nelson, Ainsworth, and Kaslo can be reached from Spokane in from eight to fourteen hours.



O. K. MINE, ROSSLAND, B. C.

Miners receive from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day, engineers and blacksmiths \$3.50 to \$4.00, common laborers \$2.00 per day.

House servants are mostly Chinese. Servant girls receive \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month, and Chinese servants still higher wages. There are good newspapers in all the larger towns, and daily mail service is maintained with Spokane.

Hotels and restaurants are good. Meals can be obtained for 25 cents and upward. Regular board can be obtained at the better hotels for \$7.00 to \$8.00 per week. Room rent costs from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per month. Outside of hotels these prices are somewhat less.

No saloons are licensed as such save in incorporated cities. They must also provide eating, sleeping and stabling accommodations.

Good deposits of fire clay are found, and at Trail, brick are now being made.

The fuel of the country is of course, wood, and is worth from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cord. There are splendid coal deposits in the district, but at present they are remote from transportation lines.

Placer mining is carried on successfully on many of the streams, and particularly in the Salmon river country. Dr. Dawson states that since the first discoveries British



CITY OF SPOKANE MINE, ROSSLAND, B. C.

Columbia has, from alluvial or placer mining alone, added \$50,000,000 to the world's supply of gold.

Every person 18 years old and over, upon paying \$5.00 and obtaining a mining certificate, becomes a free miner. This certificate must be renewed yearly. A mineral location cannot exceed 1,500 feet in each direction, in a rectangular form. No free miner can hold in his own or anybody else's name more than one mineral claim on the same lode, except by purchase. He may hold as many claims as he desires, by location on other veins, one claim to each vein.

To hold a claim \$100 worth of development work must be done each year.

A claimholder cannot follow the lode outside the 1,500 feet boundary lines of his claim continued vertically downward.

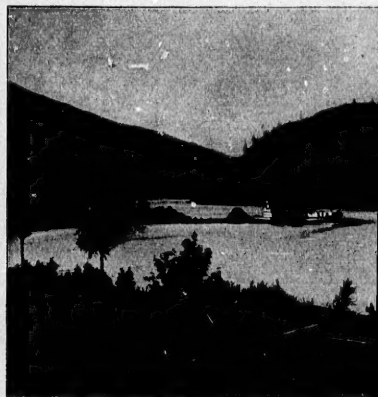
A man of moderate means will be welcomed in this country, and will find opportunities everywhere. In common parlance, the Slovan country is spoken of especially as "a poor man's country." A man with smaller means will probably find more openings there than in the Trail country. The man with larger assets can chance it in either locality.

OTHER MINING FIELDS.

If the West Kootenai District stands out at the present time as the bright, particular star in the mining constellations of this region, it is not because of lack of rivals. The truth is that the whole region north and northwest of Spokane seems to be one vast mineral camp—to grow mines. That these camps are in the slower stages of development and more remote from transportation facilities, does not lessen the fact that naturally they seem to be as rich in ores, and of similar sorts in many cases, as are the Trail mines. Prominent among them are those of the "Reservation," as it is termed. These are located on the old Col-

ville reservation, which was opened to mining May 1, 1896. Colville, Chewelah, Marcus, are the focal points for these mining camps. The Dominion mine, near Colville, is one of the best of these. Between the Columbia river and the boundary line there are many mines, various of which will be heard from in the future.

Marcus, on the Spokane Falls & Northern Pacific, is the point from which promising mining fields west are reached. These comprise the Boundary creek, Kettle river, Rock creek country. There are a great many camps in this region from present indications, will prove to be rich. Rossland mines. The mineral zone found at Rossland appears to extend westward, and it is a question of the extension of railway facilities that this region will assume a very important position. There are many streams found in this region, less placer mining has been and still is being done. The ores found are not all of one kind. At Camp, for example, there are large copper deposits; in Skylark Camp, high grade galena, silver sulphides and gold at Deadwood; sulphur, gold, copper and iron at Greenwood; free gold at Go d Drop Camp, while at other places reefs are found. "A great deal of the ore" resembles Trail creek ore that even experts can tell them apart, and like the Trail creek mines the deposits found at Boundary is that the



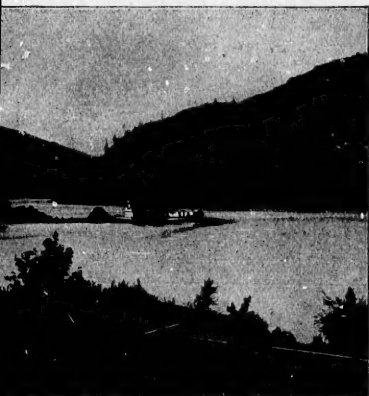
KOOTENAI RIVER, NEAR NELSON, B. C.

depth." Capital from Chicago, Butte, Spokane, continually being invested in this region by investors. The Okanogan mining field partly well down into the United States, and including about the Okanogan river and Lake Chewelah. Prominent camps are those around Conco Palmer mountain. This region is large and rich.

From Marcus a daily stage line (except on the principal points of this country—Anaconda, Midway, etc., and they are connected by good trails and roads, which are constantly being improved.

which was opened to mineral location Colville, Chewelah, Marcus, and Northport for these mining camps. The Old near Colville, is one of the most important in the Columbia river and the Idaho there are many mines, variously developed, and from in the future.

The Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, is which promising mining fields to the northward. These comprise the camps in the Kettle river, Rock creek and Okanogan are a great many camps in this region that indications, will prove to be equal to the. The mineral zone found at Rossland now extend westward, and it is probably merely a extension of railway facilities as to when assume a very important position in mining are many streams found and more or less has been and still is being carried found are not all of one kind. At Copper River, there are large copper deposits in the K Camp, high grade galena and gold; copper and gold at Deadwood; sulphides carrying iron at Greenwood; free milling gold at Copper, while at other places refractory ores are at deal of the ore * * * so closely creek ore that even experts cannot tell like the Trail creek mines the character of ore at Boundary is that they improve with



KOOTENAI RIVER, NEAR NELSON, B. C.

from Chicago, Butte, Spokane, etc., is concentrated in this region by shrewd mining Okanogan mining field particularly, extends to the United States, and includes the region Okanogan river and Lake Chelan in general. These are those around Conconully, Ruby and Rain. This region is largely tributary to

is a daily stage line (except Sunday) extends to all points of this country—Grand Forks, Trail, etc., and they are connected with each other by rail and roads, which are constantly being

TIME, RATE AND DISTANCE TABLE.

FROM	TO	Northport, WASH.	Trail, B. C. Via Northport.	Rossland, B. C. Via Northport.	Nakusp, B. C. Via Northport.	Grand Forks, B. C. Via Marcus.	Nelson, B. C. Via Nelson and Kaslo.	Kaslo, B. C. Via Nelson and Kaslo.	Sandon, B. C. Via Nelson and Kaslo.	Sandon, B. C. Via Northport and Nakusp.
Portland, Ore.	Routes.	N. P. Ry. S.F. & N. Ry.	N. P. Ry. S.F. & N. Ry.	N. P. Ry. S.F. & N. Ry.	N. P. Ry. S.F. & N. Ry.	N. P. Ry. S.F. & N. Ry.	N. P. Ry. S.F. & N. Ry.	N. P. Ry. S.F. & N. Ry.	N. P. Ry. S.F. & N. Ry.	N. P. Ry. S.F. & N. Ry.
"	Distances—miles.	674	702	600	816	686	744	784	813	867
"	Rates—1st class Limited.	\$23.65	\$24.15	\$24.90	\$24.15	\$26.80	\$24.15	\$24.15	\$26.20	\$26.20
"	Time.	2 days	2 days	2 days	2 1/2 days	2 1/2 days	2 1/2 days	2 1/2 days	3 days	3 days
Tacoma, Wash.	Routes.	Nor. Pac. Ry.	Ry. to Spokane; then	ence same as	from Portland.					
"	Distances—miles.	530	508	547	542	600	640	680	713	713
"	Rates—1st class Limited.	22.40	22.40	23.40	22.40	25.90	22.40	22.40	24.45	24.45
"	Time.	1 1/2 days	1 1/2 days	1 1/2 days	2 1/2 days	2 days	2 days	2 days	2 1/2 days	2 1/2 days
Seattle, Wash.	Routes.	Nor. Pac. Ry.	Ry. to Spokane; then	ence same as	from Portland.					
"	Distances—miles.	550	578	607	602	662	700	740	780	780
"	Rates—1st class Limited.	21.95	21.95	22.95	21.95	25.45	21.95	21.95	24.00	24.00
"	Time.	1 1/2 days	1 1/2 days	1 1/2 days	2 1/2 days	2 days	2 days	2 days	2 1/2 days	2 1/2 days
Victoria, B. C.	Routes.	P. S. & A. Ry.	S. S. Co. to Tacoma or	Seattle; then	ence same as	from Portland.				
"	Distances—miles.	663	632	677	700	740	780	820	860	860
"	Rates—1st class Limited.	24.45	24.45	25.45	24.45	27.95	24.45	24.45	26.50	26.50
"	Time.	2 1/2 days	2 1/2 days	3 1/2 days	3 1/2 days	3 days	2 1/2 days	3 days	3 1/2 days	3 1/2 days
Vancouver, B. C.	Routes.	C. P. R. Ry.	B. C. & P. R. Ry.	C. R. R. & L. S. & E. Ry.	Ry. to Seattle; then	ence same as	from Portland.			
"	Distances—miles.	753	742	867	737	795	835	875	908	908
"	Rates—1st class Limited.	21.95	21.95	22.95	21.95	26.45	21.95	21.95	24.00	24.00
"	Time.	2 1/2 days	2 1/2 days	3 1/2 days	3 days	2 1/2 days	2 1/2 days	2 1/2 days	3 days	3 days
San Francisco, Cal.	Routes.	So. Pac. Ry.	Portland; or	Steamer to	Portland.	or Seattle; then	ence same as	from Portland.		
"	Distances—rail.	1446	1471	1483	1588	1558	1556	1556	1585	1629
"	Rail Rates—1st class Lim.	43.95	44.15	44.00	44.15	46.80	44.15	44.15	46.00	46.00
"	2d class.	31.95	32.15	32.00	32.15	34.80	32.15	32.15	34.00	34.00
"	Stmr. Rates—1st class Lim.	33.95	33.95	34.95	33.95	37.45	33.95	33.95	36.00	36.00
"	2d class.	27.95	27.95	28.95	27.95	31.45	27.95	27.95	30.00	30.00
"	Time—rail.	3 1/2 days	3 1/2 days	3 1/2 days	4 1/2 days	4 days	4 days	4 days	4 1/2 days	4 1/2 days
Helena, Mont.	Routes.	Nor. Pac. Ry.	Ry. to Spokane; then	ence same as	from Portland.					
"	Distances—miles.	512	540	529	524	582	622	651	685	685
"	Rates—1st class Limited.	26.10	27.10	27.35	30.10	29.25	29.10	30.10	32.15	32.15
"	Time.	1 day	1 1/2 days	1 1/2 days	1 1/2 days	1 1/2 days	1 1/2 days	1 1/2 days	2 days	2 days
Butte, Mont.	Routes.	Nor. Pac. Ry.	Ry. to Spokane; then	ence same as	from Portland.					
"	Distances—miles.	515	543	532	527	585	625	654	688	688
"	Rates—1st class Limited.	26.15	27.15	27.40	30.15	29.30	29.15	30.15	32.20	32.20
"	Time.	1 day	1 1/2 days	1 1/2 days	1 1/2 days	1 1/2 days	1 1/2 days	1 1/2 days	2 days	2 days
St. Paul, Minn.	Routes.	Nor. Pac. Ry.	Ry. to Spokane; then	ence same as	from Portland.					
"	Distances—miles.	1642	1670	1659	1784	1712	1752	1781	1825	1825
"	Rates—1st class Limited.	47.50	47.50	48.50	47.50	52.00	47.50	47.50	49.55	49.55
"	2d class.	40.00	40.00	41.00	40.00	44.50	40.00	40.00	42.05	42.05
"	Time.	2 1/2 days	2 1/2 days	2 1/2 days	3 1/2 days	3 days	2 1/2 days	3 days	3 1/2 days	3 1/2 days
Minneapolis, Minn.	Routes.	Nor. Pac. Ry.	Ry. to Spokane; then	ence same as	from Portland.					
"	Distances—miles.	1631	1659	1648	1773	1701	1741	1770	1814	1814
"	Rates—1st class Limited.	47.50	47.50	48.50	47.50	52.00	47.50	47.50	49.55	49.55
"	2d class.	40.00	40.00	41.00	40.00	44.50	40.00	40.00	42.05	42.05
"	Time.	2 1/2 days	2 1/2 days	2 1/2 days	3 1/2 days	3 days	2 1/2 days	3 days	3 1/2 days	3 1/2 days
Duluth, Minn.	Routes.	Nor. Pac. Ry.	Ry. to Spokane; then	ence same as	from Portland.					
"	Distances—miles.	1648	1676	1665	1790	1718	1758	1787	1831	1831
"	Rates—1st class Limited.	47.50	47.50	48.50	47.50	52.00	47.50	47.50	49.55	49.55
"	2d class.	40.00	40.00	41.00	40.00	44.50	40.00	40.00	42.05	42.05
"	Time.	2 1/2 days	2 1/2 days	2 1/2 days	3 1/2 days	3 days	2 1/2 days	3 days	3 1/2 days	3 1/2 days

Grand Forks passengers are ticketed only to Marcus.

GENERAL AND DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENTS.

F. A. GROSS, District Passenger Agent.	230 Washington St., Boston, Mass.	F. H. FOGARTY, General Agent.	210 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
THOMAS HENRY, Conn. Pass'r and Fr't Agt.	128 St. James St., Montreal, Que.	R. A. EVA, General Agent.	Duluth, Minn.
J. H. ROGERS, Jr., District Passenger Agt.	47 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.	C. O. JACKSON, Assistant General Agent.	West Superior, Wis.
L. L. BILLINGS, Traveling Pass'r Agt.	47 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.	H. SWINBUR, General Agent.	Helena, Mont.
WM. G. MASON, District Passenger Agent.	215 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.	A. D. EDGAR, General Agent.	Butte, Mont.
CHAS. E. JOHNSON, District Passenger Agt.	817 Carnegie Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	W. M. TUOHY, General Agent.	Spokane, Wash.
W. H. WHITAKER, District Passenger Agent.	153 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.	F. D. GIBBS, General Agent.	Seattle, Wash.
J. J. FERRY, District Passenger Agent.	82 Carew Building, Cincinnati, O.	I. A. NADEAU, General Agent.	Tacoma, Wash.
J. W. E. TURNER, District Passenger Agt.	608 W. Louise St., Des Moines, Ia.	A. TIMLING, General Agent.	Victoria, B. C.
C. G. LEMMON, District Passenger Agent.	210 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.	E. V. BLACKWOOD, Agent.	Vancouver, B. C.
N. B. ROBINSON, District Passenger Agent.	871 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.	F. B. BODWELL, Agent.	San Francisco, Cal.
P. H. NOEL, District Passenger Agent.	210 Commercial Building, St. Louis, Mo.	T. K. STATELER, Gen'l Agt. Pass. Dept.	Portland, Ore.
GEORGE D. ROGERS, District Passenger Agent.	St. Paul, Minn.	D. A. CHALTON, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.	St. Paul, Minn.
O. VANDEBILT, District Passenger Agent.	St. Paul, Minn.	B. N. AUSTIN, Assistant General Passenger Agent.	St. Paul, Minn.
GEO. W. MCASKIE, District Passenger Agent.	Butte, Mont.	L. A. CRAIG, Assistant General Ticket Agent.	St. Paul, Minn.
F. O'NEILL, District Passenger Agent.	255 Morrison Street, Portland, Ore.	CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.	St. Paul, Minn.
E. L. RAYBURN, Traveling Passenger Agent.	255 Morrison Street, Portland, Ore.	J. M. HANNAFORD, General Traffic Manager.	St. Paul, Minn.
W. F. MERSHON, General Agent Pass'r Dept.	319 Broadway, New York City.		



